

CHINA

TRE



MAIL.

Established February, 1845,

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

VOL. XXXV. No. 5008. 號六十一月七九年九百八千一莫

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1879.

日八初月六年卯己

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, GROSE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, GORDON & GOTOR, Ludgate Circus, E. C. BATES, HENDY & Co., 4, Old Jewry, H. C. SAMUEL DRAGON & Co., 160 & 164, Leadenhall Street.
PARIS AND EUROPE:—LEON DE ROSEN, 19, Rue Monsieur, Paris.
NEW YORK:—ANDREW WIND, 138, Nassau Street.
AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GOTOR, Melbourne and Sydney.
SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.
SINGAPORE AND STRAITS:—SAYLE & Co., Square, Singapore. C. HEINZEN & Co., Manila.
CHINA:—Messer A. A. DE MELLO & Co., Seaview, CAMPBELL & Co., Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co., Foochow, HEDGE & Co., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 Dollars.
RESERVE FUND, 1,300,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—Hon. W. KESWICK.
E. R. BRILLOWS, Esq. WILHELM REINHOLD.
H. L. DALBYCKE, Esq.
H. HOPFUS, Esq. F. D. SASSON, Esq.
A. MCIVER, Esq. W. S. YOUNG, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.
Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.
MANAGER.
Shanghai, EWEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credit granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.
Offices of the Corporation,

No. 1, Queen's Road East.
Hongkong, February 16, 1879.

NOTICE.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

THE AGENCY of this BANK at Foo-
chow will be CLOSED and WITH-
DRAWN from 1st July next.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and FIXED
DEPOSIT RECEIPTS will be PAID there AT
ONCE with INTEREST to Date, or trans-
ferred to this Branch at the Exchange of
the Day at the option of Constituents.

GEO. O. SCOTT,
p. Manager.
Oriental Bank Corporation,
Hongkong, May 28, 1879.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPT DE PARIS.

(Incorporated 7th & 18th March, 1848.)

RECOGNISED by the INTERNATIONAL
CONVENTION of 30th April, 1862.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP.....\$3,200,000.
RESERVE FUND.....\$300,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, RUE BERGERE,
PARIS.

AGENCES and BRANCHES at:

LONDON, BOURBON, SAN FRANCISCO,
MARSEILLE, BOMBAY, HONGKONG,
LYONS, CALCUTTA, HANKOW,
NANTZ, SHANGHAI, FOOCHEW.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed
Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on
application; grants Drafts and Credits on
all parts of the World, and transacts every
description of Banking and Exchange Business.

E. G. VOULLECKMONT,
Manager, Shanghai.

Hongkong, May 20, 1879.

Banks.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

THE following Rates of Interest are
allowed on FIXED DEPOSITS:—

For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 4 per cent. "

" 3 " 2 per cent. "

" " "

H. H. NELSON,
Manager.

Hongkong, May 31, 1879.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUS-
TRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL.....\$200,000.
RESERVE FUND.....\$150,000.

Bankers.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE CITY BANK.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in HONGKONG
grants Drafts on London and the
chief Commercial places in Europe and the
East; buys and receives for collection Bills
of Exchange, and conducts all kinds of
Banking and Exchange Business.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DE-
POSITS.

ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS, 2 per cent. per
annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

" 12 " 4 per cent. "

" 12 " 5 per cent. "

Entertainment.

THEATRE ROYAL,

CITY HALL.

THIS EVENING,

JULY 26th, 1879.

THIRD AND LAST APPEARANCE

IN HONGKONG

MISS CLARA STANLEY'S

OPERA & OPERA-BOUFFE

COMPANY.

MISS CLARA STANLEY as PRIMA
DONNA, whose recent success in
Shanghai has been unrivalled—she having
appeared in upwards of Forty-five Operas
and been acknowledged by the Press and
the Public in general to have achieved the
greatest success ever known in China—
Will give a short Season of Opera, when
will be produced:

OFFENBACH'S

LAUGHABLE EXTRAVAGANZA,

"GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT,"

(In Four Acts).

NEW SCENERY AND MAGNIFICENT

DRESSES.

CAST OF CHARACTERS.

Drogan (a Baker), MISS CLARA
STANLEY afterwards Page).

Cocorod (Duke of Brabant), MISS AGNES DRAEGER.

Burgomaster of Curacao, MR. C. CLAREMONT.

Golo (Prince Minister), MR. J. ROLLINGS.

Charles Martel, MR. M. THOMPSON.

Philibert (blasque), MR. M. MARTIN.

Oswald (a fugee), MR. WHITE.

Grab (The Bold), MR. C. CLARMBYNT.

Piton (Gendarmes), MR. J. ROLLINGS.

Brigitte, MISS EVERARD.

Genevieve, MISS BERTHA HODKIN.

Citizens, Councillors, Bakers, &c.

THE WONDERFUL PIE.

THE BALCONY DUET.

THE SONG OF THE PIE.

OSWALD'S SONG AND DANCE.

THE CROWNING CHORUS.

THE PAGE'S SONG.

CHARLES MARTEL'S DEPARTURE FOR
PALESTINE.

THE GENDARMES' DUE T.

DROGAN'S SLEEP SONG.

THE CUP OF TEA SONG.

G O L O ' S

GROTESQUE SONG AND DANCE.

Doors Open at half-past 8; Performance
to Commence at 9 o'clock p.m. sharp.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Stalls.....TWO DOLLARS.

Pit.....ONE DOLLAR.

Tickets to be had and Seats secured at
Messrs KRUSE & Co.'s, where a Plan of the
Theatre may be seen.

Ladies unaccompanied by Gentlemen
cannot be admitted.

JOHN ROLLINGS,
Business Manager.

Hongkong, July 26, 1879.

jy27

For Sale.

KELLY & WALSH,

QUEEN'S ROAD,

(Next door to the Exchange).

RE now shewing a LARGE VARIETY

of NEW LADIES' NOTE PAPERS & ENVE-

LOPES.

New SHEET MUSIC.

BOOSEY'S CABINETS.

MASON & HAMLIN'S ORGANS.

POTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.

SCRAP BOOKS.

INSTANDS.

LEATHER-BLOTTING BOOKS.

New STOVE ORNAMENTS.

MENU CARDS.

PLAYING CARDS.

BEZIQUE, LETTER CASES, CARD CASES.

PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES.

POCKET SLATES.

WINSOR & NEWTON'S DRAWING

MATERIALS.

New CHILDREN'S TOY BOOKS.

Their Celebrated TOBACCO, CIGARS

and CIGARETTES.

Hongkong, July 7, 1879.

au1

SAYLE & Co.,

VICTORIA EXCHANGE.

OUR Annual SALE of SURPLUS

Summer STOCK will Commence on

MONDAY, July 21st, and be Continued

for FOURTEEN DAYS only.

This Great SALE will be carried out on

the system which gave so much satisfaction

last year. All GOODS will be marked in

Plain Figures, in Blue, from which no

reduction can or will be Made. The

SALE will possibly Close on MONDAY,

August 4th, after which date NO GOODS

will be SOLD at the Extreme Low Prices

marked for this Sale.



MAILS.

INSURANCES.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two Thirds of the Profit, are distributed annually to Contributors whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premium contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

J. BRADLEE SMITH,
Secretary.

Hongkong, December 9, 1878.

INSURANCES.

SWISS LLOYD
TRANSPORT INSURANCE COMPANY
OF WINTERTHUR.INSURANCES granted on MARINE
RISKS to all parts of the World.

MEYER & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, June 3, 1879. 3jn80

SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE
COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

INSURANCES against FIRE granted at
Current Rates. Considerable Reduction
in Premium for LIFE Insurance in
China.

MEYER & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, June 2, 1879. 2jn80

TO LET.

ON MARINE Lot No. 65, FIRST-CLASS
GRANITE GODOWNS.

Apply to MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, July 25, 1879.

TO LET.

(On Peddar's Wharf.)

OFFICES, fronting the Harbour, and
GODOWNS; with possession from
the 1st of July next.

Apply to G. R. LAMMERT.

Hongkong, June 14, 1879.

TO LET.

MARINE HOUSE—WEST.

SECOND FLOOR and a GODOWN.

OFFICES in Queen's Road, now under
the occupation of Messrs WILSON & BIRD,
and Messrs DAVIS & Co.

Also,

OFFICES and GODOWN in DUDDELL
STREET.

Apply to E. R. BELLIOS.

Hongkong, May 21, 1879.

"ROSE VILLAS"—FURNISHED OR
UNFURNISHED,

BONHAM ROAD,

WITH Large TENNIS LAWN.

Apply to SHARP & DANBY.

No. 6, Queen's Road Central,
late Messrs E. D. SASSOON & Co.

Hongkong, May 10, 1879.

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 7, PEDDAR'S HILL.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, April 29, 1879.

FOR SALE.

WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use
of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now
ready at this Office.—Price, \$1 each.

CHINA MAIL Office.

N O W R E A D Y.

A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE
CANTONESE DIALECT, Parts I.
and II., A to M, with Introduction. Royal
8vo, pp. 404.—By ERNEST JOHN EITEL,
Ph.D. Tübingen.Price: FIVE DOLLARS, or TWO DOLLARS
AND A HALF per Part.To be had from Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD
& Co., Hongkong and Shanghai; and Messrs
KELLY & WALSH, Shanghai.

Hongkong, March 1, 1878.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY.

S. S. BOKHARA.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-
named Vessel from London, Bombay
and intermediate Ports and in connection
with the Australia from London, are hereby
informed that their Goods are being landed
and stored at their risk in the Company's¹
Godowns at West Point, whence delivery
can be obtained from this date.Goods not delivered by the 2nd August
will be subject to rent.Optional Cargo will be forwarded on,
unless intimation to the contrary be re-
ceived before Noon To-morrow.A. MCIVER,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, July 25, 1879. an2

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

S. S. ANADYR.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S.
Euphrate, from London, in connec-
tion with the above Steamer, are hereby
informed that their Goods are being landed
and stored at their risk at the Company's¹
Godowns at West Point, whence delivery
can be obtained from this date.Goods not delivered by the 2nd August
will be subject to rent.Optional Cargo will be forwarded on,
unless intimation is received from the Com-
pany, before To-morrow, the 23rd Inst., at 11 a.m., requesting it to be landed here.Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
the Undersigned.Goods remaining undelivered after Tues-
day, the 29th Instant, at Noon, will be
subject to rent and landing charges.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Royal Insurance Company.

Hongkong, July 1, 1879.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above
Company, are prepared to grant In-
surance at current rates.MELOHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hongkong, July 1, 1879.

JAS. E. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Royal Insurance Company.

Hongkong, July 1, 1879.

R. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.

Intimations.

RUMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY. Rhlang-rlang, Jockey Club, and other perfumes. Toilet Water, Lavender Water, Florida Water, Eau de Cologne, Lime juice and Glycerine for the Hair, Glycerine, Honey, Windor, and other Toilet Soaps, Violet and Rice powder, Aquadentine for the Teeth, Aromatic Ozonizer, a Natural Air Purifier, &c., Sold by all Perfumers and Chemists.

Registered trade mark—an Heraldic Rose. 96, Strand, 128, Regent Street, and 24, Cornhill, London, 17, Boulevard des Italiens, Paris.

31my79 1w 52t

HIGHEST AWARD & PRIZE MEDAL PHILADELPHIA EXHIBITION, 1876."

JOKEY'S

WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PATENT KNIFE-CLEANING MACHINE, INDIA RUBBER AND BUFF LEATHER KNIFE BOARDS. KNIVES CONSTANTLY CLEANED WITH THE POLISH POWDER, EQUAL TO NEW CUTLERY. PACKETS 3D. EACH; AND TINS, ED. 1/2, 2/2 AND 4/- EACH.

JOKEY'S

INDIARUBBER KNIFE BOARDS

PREVENT FRICTION IN CLEANING AND INJURY TO THE KNIFE. JOKEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH SHOULD BE USED WITH HIS BOARDS.

JOKEY'S

SILVERSMITHS SOAP

(NON-MERCURIAL). FOR CLEANSING AND POLISHING SILVER, ELECTRO-PLATE, PLATE GLASS, &c. TABLETS 6D. EACH.

JOKEY'S

WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD

IN SOLID BLOCKS—1D., 2D., & 4D. EACH, & 18. BOXES.

JOHN OAKES & SONS

MANUFACTURERS OF

BLACK LEAD

BLACK LEAD CABINET & GLASS PAPER

WESTMINSTER BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

17my79 1w 52t 17my80

THE CHINESE MAIL.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING IN THE CHINESE MAIL.

TWO cents a character for the first 100 characters, and one cent a character beyond the first 100, for first insertion, and half price for repetitions during the first week. Subsequent weekly insertions will be charged only one half the amount of the first week's charge. Advertisements for half a year and longer will be allowed a deduction of 20 per cent on the total amount, and contracts for more favourable terms can be made.

Efforts have been made to establish Agents for circulating the Chinese Mail in all the ports and in the interior of China, all the ports in Japan, in Siam, Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, Batavia, Manila, the Philippines, Australia, San Francisco, Peru and other places which Chinese frequent. When the list of Agents is completed, it will be published. Agents have been already established in most of the above places, and in important ports more than one agent has been appointed at each. Hongkong, February 23, 1874.

JOHNSON'S FOR ALL

THE GREATEST

WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

LONG experience has proved these greatest remedies to be most effectual in curing either the dangerous maladies or the slighter complaints which are more particularly incident to the life of a minor, or to those living in the bush. Occasional doses of these Pills will guard the system against those evils which so often beset the human race—coughs, colds, and all disorders of the liver and stomach—the frequent forerunner of fever, dysentery, diarrhoea, and cholera.

Extract from the General Board of Health, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera.—"So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases."

See leading article, *Pharmaceutical Journal*, August 1, 1869, which states that Dr. J. Collins Browne was the inventor of Chlorodyne; that it is always right to use his preparation when Chlorodyne is ordered.

CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collins Browne" on the Government Stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

Sol. Manufacturer—

J. T. DAVENPORT, 83, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 1s.

4jan79 1w 26t 4july79

NOTICE.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

FROM and after the Chinese New Year's day (February 17, 1874) the Chinese Mail will be issued DAILY instead of WEEKLY as heretofore. No change, however, will be made in the price of subscription, which will remain at \$4 per annum.

The charges for advertisements are now assimilated to those of the *China Mail*. The unusual success which has attended the *Chinese Mail* makes it an admirable medium for advertisement.

The Conductors guarantee an eventual circulation of one thousand copies. It is already the most influential native journal published, and enjoys considerable prestige at the Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, San Francisco and Australia.

China Mail Office.

Intimations.



CLIMATIC DEBILITY.

THE WEAK MADE STRONG.

BY

NEWMAN'S EXTRACT OF MALT. Prepared from the finest Kentish Malt, being non-fermented and free from Spirit, as certified by Dr. Hassall and other Analytical Chemists.

It is strongly recommended by the faculty, and extensively used in the principal Hospitals, and is particularly valuable in all cases of Constitutional and Climatic Debility, as well as being a most agreeable and efficient substitute for Cod Liver Oil. It is also very strongly recommended to be taken instead of Wine or Beer between meals, as it imparts immediate strength, assists digestion, and produces appetite, and it may be freely taken by total abstainers without any misgivings as to its exciting or intoxicating effects.

DIRECTIONS.—A Wine-glassful twice or three times a day. The Extract should be kept lying down in a cool place.

Copies of the Original Testimonials from Physicians and the Public can be forwarded upon application to the Manufacturer.

Sold by all Chemists, and by the Manufacturer, C. H. NEWMAN, Dagmar House, East Margate.

Local Agents: Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co., Hongkong.

4jan79 1w ff

Dysentery, Cholera, Fever, Ague, Coughs, Colds, &c.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE (Ex Army Med. Staff) IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne, that the story of the Defendant, Freeman, being the Inventor was deliberately untrue; which he regretted had been avowed to Eminent Hospital Physicians of London stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Browne's.—See Times, July 12, 1864.

The public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION. This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effects and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively.

CHLORODYNE is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for coughs, consumption, bronchitis, asthma.

CHLORODYNE effectively checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—diphtheria, fever, croup, ague.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in diarrhoea, and is the only specific in cholera and dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of epilepsy, hysteria, palpitations and spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in neuralgia, rheumatism, gout, cancer, tooth-ache, meningitis, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS. The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay:—Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after eighteen months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (December 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. Collins Browne's CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.

Extract from the General Board of Health, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera.—"So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases."

See leading article, *Pharmaceutical Journal*, August 1, 1869, which states that Dr. J. Collins Browne was the inventor of Chlorodyne; that it is always right to use his preparation when Chlorodyne is ordered.

CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collins Browne" on the Government Stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

Sol. Manufacturer—

J. T. DAVENPORT, 83, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 1s.

4jan79 1w 26t 4july79

HONG LISTS.

Circular, large sheet. THE AMENDED HONG LIST, in English and Chinese, containing the Names of all the most important Companies, Institutions and Mercantile Houses in the Colony.

Price, 26 cents each; or \$2.50 per dozen.

At the "China Mail" Office.

Intimations.

DINNEFORD'S

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA

DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists

LONDON,

N.B. ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Agents—A. S. WATSON & Co., Hongkong.

1w 52t

5ap80

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5ap80</

Intimations.

YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.
NOTICE.

In accordance with the Articles of Agreement, the Directors have declared a DIVIDEND to POLICYHOLDERS for the FIFTEEN MONTHS ending 31st December 1878, of THIRTY-THREE PER CENT, of the NET PREMIUM CONTRIBUTED, payable at our OFFICE on and after the 15th Instant.

POLICYHOLDERS are requested to send in particulars of their Contributions.

By Order of the Directors,
RUSSELL & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, May 5, 1879.

NEWS FOR HOME.

The Overland China Mail.
(The oldest Overland Paper in China.)
PUBLISHED AT THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE
IN TIME FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.

Containing from 72 to 84 columns of closely
printed matter.

THIS Mail Summary is compiled from the Daily China Mail, as published twice a month on the morning of the English Mail's departure, and is a record of each fortnight's current history of events in China and Japan, contributed in original reports and collated from the journals published at the various ports in those Countries.

It contains Shipping news from Shanghai, Hongkong, Canton, &c., and a complete Commercial Summary.

Subscription, 50 cents per Copy (postage paid 50 cents), \$12 per annum (postage paid \$13.50).

Orders should be sent to GEO. MURRAY BAIN, China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham Street, not later than the evening before the departure of the English Mail Steamer.

Terms of Advertising, same as in Daily China Mail.

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR SHANGHAI.

The Steamship
"NINGPO,"
R. Cass, Master, will be despatched for the above Port TOMORROW, the 27th Inst., at 10 a.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
SIEGMESSEN & CO.
Hongkong, July 26, 1879.

FOR MANILA (DIRECT).

The Spanish Steamer
"SALVADORA,"
LAMINAGA, Master, will be despatched as above on MONDAY Next, the 28th Inst., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
REMEDIOS & CO.
Hongkong, July 26, 1879.

FOR LONDON.

The 3/3 L.I. Russian Bark
"KALAJA,"
J. Ross, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
VOCGEL & CO.
Hongkong, July 26, 1879.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.

THE Undersigned will sell by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY,

the 29th July, at Noon, at his Sales Rooms, Peddar's Wharf,—

An Invoice of LAMPS, Comprising: Decorated and Bronze Table Lamps, assorted sizes and patterns, Night Lamps, Hand Lamps, Decorated and Plain Lamp Shades, Chimneys, etc.

100 boxes Stearine Candles.

HUBBUCK'S Raw Linseed Oil, Turpentine, White Zinc, White Lead, Red Lead, Green, Black and Yellow Paint, Brown Oxide Paint, Copal Varnish, etc., etc.

12 barrels American Mess Pork.

An Invoice of Patent Water Filters, 200 doz. White Cotton Socks.

1 case Colored Handkerchiefs, 23 casks Quarts Guinness' Stout bot-tered by Burke.

25 casks Pints Guinness' Stout bot-tered by Burke.

45 cases Quarts Norwegian Beer, 25 cases Pints Norwegian Beer.

20 cases Tumblers.

200 doz. White Cotton Towels.

An Invoice of CUTLERY, Comprising: Razors, Pen and Pocket-knives, 10 casks Silvered Panoramic Balls, assorted sizes.

80 cases Swedish Safety Matches.

AVH Gin, Board's Old Tom, Brandy, Claret, Pint Bass Ale, etc., etc.

2 cases Sewing Cotton, assorted numbers, Fancy Goods, Porcelain Ware, Crockery, etc., etc.

And a Variety of Other GOODS.

TERMS.—Cash on delivery.

G. R. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, July 26, 1879.

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor
Owners will be Responsible for any
Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew
of the following Vessels, during their stay
in Hongkong Harbour:—

CRITA, British 3-m. schooner, Captain
Drew—Dugdale, Lapraik & Co.

BESTHOVEN, German barque, Captain R.
Hege—Molchers & Co.

GUSTAV, German barque, Captain J.
Raben—Landstede & Co.

AGNE MUIR, British ship, Capt. James
Lowe—Mayer & Co.

To-day's Advertisements.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE BRITISH SHIP AGNES MUIR,
FROM LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignee's risk and expense.

MEYER & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, July 26, 1879.

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July 25, Agnes Muir, British ship, 851, James Lowe, London—March 28, General—MEYER & CO.

July 26, Salvador, Spanish steamer, 420, Juan M. Larinaga, Manila July 23, General—REMEDIOS & CO.

July 26, Ningpo, British steamer, from Canton.

July 26, Fuyew, Chinese steamer, from Canton.

July 26, Esmeralda, British steamer, 395, R. Talbot, Amoy July 24, General—ROUSSELL & CO.

July 26, Sunda, British steamer, 1704, J. Reeves, Yokohama July 19, Mails and General—P. & O. S. N. Co.

July 26, Rajanattianuhar, British sir, 933, G. T. Hopkins, Bangkok July 19, Rio—YUEH FAT HONG.

July 26, Malwa, British steamer, 1775, P. S. Tomlin, Shanghai July 23, 2 30 a.m., Mails and General—P. & O. S. N. Co.

July 26, H. Uppmann, German barque, from Whampoa.

DEPARTURES.

July 26, Yangtze, for Bangkok.

26, Johann Schmidt, for Chefoo.

26, H. M. S. Mosquito, for a cruise.

26, John C. Munro, for Portland (Oregon).

26, Goliah, for Chefoo.

26, Cebu, for Manila.

26, Malacca, for Yokohama.

CLEARED.

Paladin, for Saigon.

Charity, for Cebu.

Friedrich, for Chefoo.

Kwangtung, for Swatow.

Ningpo, for Shanghai.

Fuyew, for Shanghai.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Salvador, from Manila, Messrs Jose Vidal, and Pedro Refael.

Per Sunda, from Yokohama, Sir Arthur Stephens and servant, Mr and Mrs Burnett and 4 children, Messrs Hynes, Stephens, Douds, Duncan, Gribble, M. D. Braganza, 5 Chinese, and 2 Distressed British Seamen.

Per Malwa, from Shanghai: for Hongkong, Miss J. M. Nathan, Messrs G. Jenquel, E. Witton, and P. Robertson, and 29 Chinese; for Bombay, Mr N. J. Sillas; for Southampton, Mr and Mrs Jalland and 2 children.

Per Esmeralda, from Amoy, 29 Chinese, and 115 Chinese for Manila.

Per Rajanattianuhar, from Bangkok, 101 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per Malacca, for Yokohama, Messrs J. P. Reid, J. Chambers, Mr and Mrs W. L. Scott, infant and amah, Mr and Mrs Fokker.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer Esmeralda reports:

Moderate S.W. winds and cloudy throughout.

S. Scotland in Amoy.

The British steamer Sunda reports:

Fine weather throughout the passage.

The British steamer Rajanattianuhar reports: Left Bangkok on the 19th July, and had light S.W. monsoon with fine weather and smooth sea all the passage. On the 21st July, spoke S. S. Danube from Hongkong bound to Bangkok, 45 miles East off Pulo Obo.

The British ship Agnes Muir reports: Left London on the 23rd March, and Pilot left on the 27th, had Westerly winds and moderate N.E. trade, lost N.E. trade lat. 5.52 N., crossed Line 24th April, baffling light winds and calms to 26th, S.E. trades unsteady, calms and rain from 8th to 12th May; strong Southerly winds increasing to a heavy gale from South on the 10th with tremendous high sea; 23rd May passed Cape of Good Hope, light weather and equally with rain, winds Easterly in lat. 40 S.; St. Paul's Island 7th June, winds moderate from N.E. to N.W., moderate weather strong and wet throughout.

June 20th, in lat. 21.25 S. long. 103 E. S. E. trades to the 23rd, from thence to Java. Head calms, light baffling winds and fine weather. 1st July, passed Anjer, variable winds and fine weather, in the Java Sea light winds and fine weather.

July 4th, schooner Madcap, Port Natal to Fochow, 40 days; continued light and variable winds from N.E. to N.W. up to the Paracels, thence moderate S.W. winds and fine to port. Vessel spoken:—

April 16th, ship Gattaway from Greenwich to Point de Galle, in lat. 18.12 N., long. 56.21 W.; May 1st, ship Columbus from Callao to Cork, 65 days out, in lat. 14.28 S., long. 82 28 W.; May 8th, Dutch barque H. O. V. B. bound to Rio Janeiro, 11 days out; April 20th, Cape Race from Cardiff to Aojer, 29 days out; May 26th, ship Boraalis from London to Adelaide, 84 days out in lat. 9.10 S., long. 105.81 E.; June 28th, Dutch ship P. M. E. L. from Flushing to Samarang, 100 days out; July 21st, three Brothers of Hongkong to Quinhon,

CARGOES.

Per American brig Irene, Hongkong to New York, sailed 14th July, 1879—3,875

rolls Matting, 58 bales Hides, 182 cases

Cassia, 400 cases Gall Nuts, 152 pkgs. Preserves, 2,700 pkgs. Firecrackers (31,600 boxes), 41 pkgs. Sundries 211 pkgs. China-ware, 102 bales Straw Braid, and 17 bales Camel's Hair.

Per S. S. China, sailed 17th July, 1879:

—For Yokohama, 1,500 bags Sugar, 779

bags Rice, 240 bales Yarn, 40 flasks Quick-

silver, 6 bales Raw silk, 9 pieces Ivory,

and 422 bags Merchandise; for San Fran-

cisco, 2,483 bags Rice, 380 bags Beans, 40

bags Sugar, 6 bales Tea (8,588 lbs.), 678

pkgs. Tea (24,388 lbs.) from Amoy, 906

bags. Merchandise, and 1 box Treasures

(55,100) for Victoria, 8 pkgs. Merchandise

for Panama, 300 bags Rice, 9 pkgs. Cigars,

and 2 boxes Tobacco for Calcutta.

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor

Owners will be Responsible for any

Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew

of the following Vessels, during their stay

in Hongkong Harbour:—

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Drew—Dugdale, Lapraik & Co.

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the *Gazette*, we hope to have the advantage of again seeing the company on the Yokohama stage, and of recording full houses to the benefits of Miss May and Miss Howe and Mr. Vernon, all of whom deserve well of the public for whose pleasure and gratification they have done so much during their visit to Japan.

The latest Amoy advices are as follows:—

Two successive shocks of earthquake were felt in Kulangsu on Sunday (20th) at 3.55 P.M.

The U.S. S. *Ranger* Commander Boyd, arrived on the 20th from Hongkong.—By the *Ranger* from Hongkong Mr. Goddard, U.S. Consul at this port, arrived same day.

Our attention has been called to a most rabid article in the *Leeds Times* of June 7th on the subjects which the Q. O. O. Commission lately dealt with. In an article under the heading of "a foul revenue" the British public are told that "part of the revenue of this British Colony of Hongkong is derived by licences taken out by houses of ill fame," that "ordinances similar to the detestable C.D. acts of our own land have been in operation there since 1867, and have in a natural process of development reached a state of wickedness which has at last succeeded in appalling the authorities, and so on ad nauseam; "outrages" and "corruption," "villany parading itself in British uniform," and so on. The *Leeds Times*, alluding to the £20,000 a year which Hongkong pays to Great Britain as a military contribution, exclaims, with virtuous indignation,—"The £20,000 contributed to our revenue has a foul smell." We are pretty certain that if the delicate conscience of England were to prevent her from taking this annual contribution altogether, no one in Hongkong would be sorry. We would only say one word as to the revenue being contributed to by the licences from houses of ill-fame. What does it really mean? The editor of the *Leeds Times* does not give any hint that the sum, which is the outcome of twenty years, includes not only the amount of the licences, and an allowance from the military authorities for the last seven years, but all the fines for the transgression of this Ordinance, passed with the best intentions, to preserve law and order, and decrease the spread of disease arising from an evil which it would be the height of madness, situated as Hongkong is, to leave alone. The whole actual revenue from these licensed houses was £187,500, and the general expenditure was £110,218.10, to which has to be added £36,332.15 spent upon the cost, alteration, and maintenance of the L.C. hospital. These latter items, altogether, gave £146,050.55, so that we have precisely £40,967.15 for twenty years, that is to say £200 a year, and the hospital as it stands. If the *Leeds Times* wrote with more moderation and more knowledge of its subject, its remarks might be worth paying some attention to; as it is they are merely the outburst of one who has, in common with some other people in England, a sentimental orze on this subject.

We understand that private advices from Home state that after the Prince Imperial had gone to the Cape, Her Majesty telegraphed to Lord Chelmsford to send him back, not being desirous of the quasi-responsibility of his life being sacrificed in her service as a volunteer. But the telegram reached the seat of War too late. The Prince's death has caused enormous excitement at Home.

In connection with the above we see that the London correspondent of the *Pioneer* in his last letter says:—

Two or three evenings ago the rumour of the Prince Louis Napoleon's death was industriously spread, and, strange to say, generally believed in the Boulevard. He had suffered from slight fever, but I believe, is quite well again. Still it is constantly reported here that he is dying or dead. The object of such rumour must be to alarm the unhappy Emperor Auguste and induce her to urge the recall of the Prince. At some of the embassies it is even asserted that Sir Michael Hicks Beach gave distinct command to Sir Garnet Wolseley, who will religiously follow all orders to secure his release, to have a medical board held, immediately on arrival in Africa to report on the state of health of the Prince Imperial, and to send the young man home as soon as the doctor thinks him too delicate for the Cape. Of course, such an act, however disguised under the name of friendliness to the Prince and his mother, would really mean a tame submission to the wishes of the French Cabinet, among whom there has been a sincere felt at the opportunity given by our Government to the Prince Imperial to gain popular favour in France by his plucky adventure into Zululand. And, therefore, I cannot believe in the statement.

The *Japan Gazette* thus refers to the appointment of Mr. J. J. Keswick as Portuguese Consul General for Japan:—

In December last we had the pleasure of giving publicity to a translation of a memorial drawn up by the Portuguese community of Yokohama, in which, after setting forth their high appreciation of the sterling and disinterested qualities of the Acting Consul-General for Portugal, they prayed for the permanent appointment to that office of Mr. J. J. Keswick, the representative partner in Japan of the well-known English firm of Jardine, Matheson and Co. It will be very gratifying to our Portuguese fellow-residents to learn that the response to their memorial has been a commission, under the royal sign-manual of Portugal, appointing Mr. Keswick Consul-General in Japan. That Mr. Keswick is held in great respect and esteem by Portuguese subjects resident in Japan is fully evidenced by the warm terms of their memorial. The appointment could not have been conferred upon any gentleman more competent to fill the honourable office in which he is now confirmed, and in complying with the desires of his subjects the King of Portugal has indirectly tendered a graceful compliment to Englishmen in China and Japan.

With reference to the subject on which we remark to-day in our leading columns, we take the following paragraph from a recent *Shipping and Mercantile Gazette*:—

The deterioration of seamen is complained of in England, the United States, France, and Germany. In an article we extracted some time ago from the *Borsen-Halle* on the scarcity of seamen in Germany it was recommended that the Hamburg law should be made general over the Empire, under which every sea-going vessel exceeding a certain tonnage should be obliged to carry one boy who has never made a voyage, and larger ships, two. In a recent impression we gave the outline of a Bill which has been introduced into the American Senate to provide against the scarcity of seamen and the manning of Merchant vessels belonging to the United States with foreigners. Seven hundred and fifty boys are to be kept on board training ships at the Government expense; and it is anticipated that, at the end of their probationary service, they will become so accustomed to life in war vessels that they will prefer the Navy to the Merchant Marine. A large number of youths are required to fill up the gaps caused by deaths from drowning and disease; but if the sanitary condition of ships and seamen were more thoroughly attended to it is quite certain that so many men would not have to abandon a seafaring life on account of physical incapacity to cope with its duties.

year, notwithstanding the depressed state of trade, and indications are not wanting that a turn for the better has taken place.

The Foochow correspondent of *N. C. D. News* writes, 18th July, somewhat unfavourably of the shipping interest at that port. Freight per acre-ton is only 36s., and several have gone away half-laden—one in ballast. The temperature is very high, 98 in the shade. It is, in fact, one of the hottest summers experienced for many years in Foochow.

The last Bombay paper to hand give a report of a decree for dissolution of marriage, in the suit Annie Cicilia Brown v. John Richards Brown. The case was before Mr. Justice Bayley on Friday, June 20th, when Mr. F. R. Visejee, instructed by Mr. Turner, appeared for the petitioner. There was no appearance for the respondent. His Lordship gave a decree nisi for dissolution of marriage, to be sent by registered letter to the respondent's address at Shanghai or Foochow, China. The petitioner is to have the custody of the children until further order. The respondent was ordered to pay the petitioner's costs of the petition and of the decree.

The Madrid correspondent of the *Standard* writes:—The pretensions of Spain in the Far East seem to imply a contradiction. It is argued that the Sultan of Sulu is a tributary or subject to Spanish sovereignty, by his treaty, after the late war, with Spain, and that therefore his pretended rights upon Lubuan can be assumed by his suzerain. Anyhow this could not set aside the ancient claim to the East India Company by the predecessors of the present Sultan. Besides, in the negotiations between Engla. d, Germany, and Spain about the trade with the Sulu Archipelago two years ago, the Madrid Government admitted that foreign vessels could only be made to pay duties and be amenable to seizure for contraband when trading with ports actually held by the forces of Spain, thus confirming the fact that the islanders and the Sultan do not consider their independence founded, as also their frequent acts of hostility to Spanish vessels still imply.

Father Quarterm, who raised the Spanish flag on the territory of Lubuan, where he successfully established his mission, is a Vicar apostolic, who was a pilot on board a vessel in the China Seas many years ago, and had discovered an important wreck through the death-bed confession of a passenger on his ship. He afterwards became a priest, and settled in Lubuan. He is believed to have acted recently under the instigation of the authorities at Manila, without instructions from home.

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Police Intelligence.

(By Mr. C. V. Creagh, Esq.)

Saturday, July 28th.

AN OFFICIAL FINE \$5.

Mr. Edward Bowdler, Assistant Surveyor of General, was charged with assaulting a stone-cutter named Li Lin.

Complainant stated:—I was working at the Praya Wall on the 23rd inst., about 6 p.m., and was stooping down, placing a large stone, when Mr. Bowdler struck me several blows on the back with a walking stick. (Shows slight mark above the hip.)

Defendant said:—I have no recollection of striking the complainant. Two men carrying a stone knocked against my leg. I struck one of them a slight blow.

Fined \$5 or two days' imprisonment.

After his Worship had thus disposed of the case:

Mr. Bowdler said:—I do not remember striking any one this past week. I do not know complainant, and never saw him before.

It is difficult to notice that the dividend paid by the Suez Canal Company is only just a trifle smaller than that of last

year, notwithstanding the depressed state of trade, and indications are not wanting that a turn for the better has taken place.

The Foochow correspondent of *N. C. D. News* writes, 18th July, somewhat unfavourably of the shipping interest at that port. Freight per acre-ton is only 36s., and several have gone away half-laden—one in ballast.

Mr. Bowdler (after recollecting himself) said:—It was a stone-carrier I struck; this man is a stone-cutter, and has no witness to prove that I struck him.

His Worship said:—I cannot help that; it is possible that this is the man. He states on his oath that you struck him, and I am bound to believe his statement. It is for you to disprove it.

Defendant wished to continue the argument, but his Worship told him that he had no wish to argue with him, his decision was that he be fined \$5; or two days' imprisonment. And he (Mr. Bowdler) could do as he liked.

Defendant ironically thanked his Worship, paid the fine, and left the Court with the air of an ill-used and injured individual.

MR THOMAS IDE BOWDLER CHARGED WITH ASSAULT.

Mr. Thomas Ide Bowdler, a broker, was charged with assaulting a married woman named Ho A-yuu on the 24th inst. Defendant admitted having struck the woman, but said it was done accidentally; he was walking past her still swinging his cane which struck her on the face; he apologised for it and offered her fifty cents to buy medicine, which she refused. A shoemaker, who, from Mr. Bowdler's statement, appears to be zealous in persecuting him, advised complainant to get out a summons against him. Defendant was discharged.

Li Ashay, coolie, charged with a breach of the Opium Ordinance was fined \$100 or six months' imprisonment, half of the fine to go to the opium farmer.

Chin A-chai, was charged with throwing rubbish in the harbour. Defendant admitted the charge and said he did not know the rules. Fined \$2 or ten days' imprisonment, and to be exposed for three hours in the stocks, at the place where the offence was committed.

Cheong Kwok Tai, cattle dealer, was charged with stealing from the person of Li Luk Shang \$9 in silver, \$1.46 of broken silver, and also with beating complainant. Their differences arose out of a gambling transaction. Defendant was ordered to enter into his own recognisance in \$50, to be of good behaviour for twelve months.

Wong Akung, charged with assaulting a young girl, said she had been drinking and gave the girl a slight shove.

Bound over in \$20 to be of good behaviour for six months.

TOPICAL.

A correspondent sends us the following doggerel verses which he has tendered for the use of "The Bold Gendarmes" to-night:—

Mr. John Pope Hennessy, the Governor, is away,
Or to-night he would have been here;
In Japan he's going it rather strong,
At least so it would appear.
By request of the Chamber at Tokio,
His Excellency took his stand,
And run 'em in,
And run 'em in,
In a way that was childlike and bland," &c.

Mr. Hennessy, our esteemed Governor,
Before he went to Japan,
Appointed a Commission to enquire,
Into the mysteries of *Fan-tan*;
They want to secure the gamblers,
Every mother's son and man,
And run 'em in,
And run 'em in,
But we're doubtful if they can,

The agencies of the *Wei Sing* have been fined two hundred each; they tried to bribe our constables,
But the bobbies found it better to peach;
The Lotteries first had their innings,
The Police then went to the wickets,
And run 'em in,
And run 'em in,
And confiscated all their tickets,

"With a sense of deep emotion,
We approach that painful case,"

Where the doctor lost his money,
And nigh brought his boy to disgrace,

But the boy engaged a lawyer,
Who proved beyond a doubt,

They'd run him in,
They'd run him in,
They'd have to run him out,

&c.

For ever you present a cheque to the Bank,
For the sum of two thousand dollars,

Be careful not to accept too much,
As ten to one an action "follows."

We are all quite liable to make mistakes,

But you'd find it rather unpleasant,

If they run you in,

If they run you in,

And say that you're embroiled,

&c.

Now the Zulu war is over,

Consequently we are glad,

Sir Garnet was sent to do the job,

And he's done it "no that bad,"

His men, gallant fellows, he brought them all,

To old King Cet-o-way-o's Kraal,

And run 'em in,

And run 'em in,

And avenged their comrades' fall,

&c.

They'd the gallant "Twenty-fourth" to avenge,

And our country's honour to save,

And the proud flag of "Old England;"

Long may the banner wave!

And whoever dares to assail it next,

No matter what protest,

We'll run 'em in,

We'll run 'em in,

And their country will be annex'd,

&c.

We neither fear the Af-aghans

Nor the Zulus, nor Burmese,

They may win a day by accident,

If we bring them to their knees,

If we want a scientific frontier,

Or our neighbour's army to disband,

We run 'em in,

We run 'em in;

That's the policy of Old England;

It's the policy of Old England;

Portfolio.

THE AWAKENING.

Well, I never took notions on Betsy Lee,
Nor no more did she, I suppose, on me,
Till one day diggin' upon the sand—
Gibbins of course you'll understand,
A lad as was always a cheeky young sprout,
Began pullin' of Betsy about;
And he worried the wench till her shoulders
were bare.

And he slipped the knot of her beautiful hair,
And down it came, as you may say,
Just like a shower of golden spray,
Blown this way and that by a gamesome
breeze.

And a rip-rip-rippin' down to her knees,
I looked at Betsy—my gough! how she stood!
A quiv'rin all over, and her face like blood!
And her eyes, all wet with tears, like fire,
And her breast a swelling higher and higher;
And she gripped her sickle with a twichy feel,
And her thumb started out like a coil of steel,
And a cloud seemed to pass from my eyes,
and a glory.

Like them you'll see painted sometimes in a
story,

Breathed out from her skin; and I saw her
no more.

The child I had always thought her before,
But wrapped in the glory, and wrapped in
the hair.

Every inch of a woman stood pantin' there,
So I ups with my fist, as I was bound,
And I d—d his eyes, and I knock him down,
But from that day by land and sea,

I loved her! oh, I loved her! my Betsy Lee!

—From Betsy Lee, *A Little Yarn*.

REFORMATION OF MISSIONARY ENTERPRISE IN CHINA.

(*China Review*, No. 6, Vol. VII.)

The object of this brochure, made up by a combination of polemical letters, originally published or offered to the daily papers at intervals in the course of the last five years, is to make good these two assertions, that hitherto Missionary success in China was obtained chiefly by temporal means and not by spiritual means only, and secondly that, if Missionaries in China would but become naturalized Chinese subjects, "China would be found quite ready to issue the strictest instructions to all authorities to treat these men with the utmost justice and consideration, to put them on the same footing as all scholars and as other priests" (p. 3).

With regard to the first point there can be no doubt that any impartial onlooker, acquainted with the history of Roman Catholic and Protestant Missions in China, will have to concede a good deal. Even the Roman Catholic Missionaries of the last century who had not treaty rights to stand upon used various temporal means to ingratiate themselves with the Chinese Government and people. The earliest Protestant Missionaries used, as Gutzlaff did, the Opium trade as a basis for their operations, and since the Nanking and Tientsin Treaties were forced upon China, by the means of shot and shell, all Protestant Missionaries without exception made "treaty rights" their basis. Nevertheless an impartial observer, acquainted with the practical working of foreign Missions in China, will also have to concede that Missionary success in China has not been achieved by these temporal means exclusively, but that both temporal and spiritual means have been brought to bear upon the Chinese people. And so it has been ever since the world began. No spiritual truth has ever made way in the world, nor can it in the nature of things make way among sensual humanity, by spiritual means only. It must therefore be conceded that it is naturally irritating to the anti-foreign portions of the Chinese people, literati and officials, that Missionaries, professing to preach peace and goodwill toward mankind, take their stand on these bases, because blood-bought Treaties, although the privileges which these Treaties accord to the Missionary give him no more liberty than that which international law gives him when labouring in any civilised country. But the fact that the author of this brochure admits, to a certain extent, Missionary success to be a reality, indicates that foreign Missions must possess a good deal of spiritual power to ensure even partial success in spite of the natural impediment raised by the national and political antipathies of the Chinese people in general and of those who dislike foreigners and foreign Treaties in particular.

As to the second point, common sense would require the author of this brochure to state on what authority he makes the assertion that, if foreign Missionaries would surrender their treaty rights and become naturalized Chinese subjects, the Chinese Government would issue certain instructions and put the Missionaries on a certain footing. But the pamphlet, though probably approved of by one or two prominent Chinese officials, does not claim to issue from a man in a position to say what the Chinese Government, in a given case, would or would not do. We have therefore to look for precedents or analogous cases in the history of the past or the constitution of the Chinese Empire.

As to the history of the past, it is undeniable that numbers of Roman Catholic Missionaries have been living in the interior of China during the last two centuries without any foreign protection, unaided by any political influence or pressure, but history does not show that they had full liberty accorded to them. On the contrary they had to hide themselves, and many have had to suffer the most cruel treatment, torture, imprisonment and death. The missionary history of the past flatly contradicts the assertion of this brochure regarding the treatment Missionaries would have to expect if they surrendered their treaty rights. But even granting that the Chinese Government of the present day might materially deviate from the traditions of the past and "issue the strictest instructions to all authorities to treat these men with the utmost justice and consideration," the history of the past and present does not warrant the supposition, which ought to underlie this assertion, that provincial officers have the will or even the power to carry out any such instruction in the face of the well-known opposition of the local literati and gentry.

As to the Constitution of the Chinese Empire, both the writer of this brochure and his opponents, whose letters he publishes, omit to enlighten their readers, as to the aspects of the question from the point of view of constitutional law. The writer of this brochure boldly states that, if Missionaries would surrender all treaty rights and all foreign protection, the Chinese Government would "put them on the same footing as all scholars and as other priests." The writer evidently insinuates that this is a great boon which ought to be highly appreciated by foreign Missionaries, but he

carefully abstains from explaining what that "footing" is either in the case of "all scholars" or in the case of "other priests." He evidently is either deceived or entirely ignorant of the nature of the boon he holds out so invitingly, and forgets that Missionaries may in this case have good reason to say *timeus Damus et dona ferentes*.

The footing which "all scholars" have in China is easily defined. Those scholars who have taken a degree or purchased a title enjoy certain immunities and privileges of the official classes. Scholars who have not obtained a degree in the regular examinations nor purchased a title are on exactly the same footing as the common people, have to kneel before any official, are liable to be flogged and tortured in any civil or criminal prosecution. No provision has yet been made by the Chinese Government, nor is any likely to be made, to recognize the literary degrees of foreign Universities. Missionaries would, therefore, have no footing, different from that of the lowest coolie, on the ground of mere scholarship. The Kuchchus and other clerical vestments shall not be included in this prohibition."

The writer of this brochure, however, adds the suggestion that Missionaries would receive the same footing "as other priests." Leaving aside the question whether, apart from the Roman Catholic Missionaries, many other foreign Missionaries would appreciate the offer of being classed with "other priests," there is great need to inquire what the constitutional footing of these "other priests" in China really is.

Mayers' *Manual of Chinese Government*, p. 77, correctly states the position of priests in China. "The Chinese official system, which allows no condition of the body politic to remain, in theory at least, unprovided with means for its control, includes among its administrative rules a complete scheme of ecclesiastical gradations of rank and authority in connection with the priesthood of both the Buddhist religion and the Taoist order." Mayers goes on to show that for the control of the Buddhist priesthood two office-bearers, invested with the respective titles of Principal Superior and Deputy Superior, are appointed in each district, department and prefecture throughout the Empire, the appointment being made by the local authority by selection from among the leading abots, and that the Superiors, thus appointed, act as the medium of communication between the secular authorities and the priesthood for whose general good conduct they are responsible and over whom they exercise certain judicial powers. Mayers further shows that a similar organisation is provided for the control of the Taoist priesthood, centring in the hereditary chief of the Taoist order, the Chang Tien She.

From this it is evident that the vexed question of Church and State, regarding which each of the Missionary bodies, now labouring in China, stands committed to a distinct position, has been definitely settled in China by a complete practical subjugation of the Church under the State. This subjugation becomes even more significant when it is considered that both the Buddhist and Taoist churches receive no endowments or emoluments from the State, but are maintained by the people on the voluntary principle. It is evident therefore that the "footing" which "other priests" have in China is literally to be defined as a position under the foot of the secular power. Which of the Missionary Societies represented in China does the author of this brochure suppose to covet this position? There can be no doubt whatever that neither Roman Catholic nor Protestant Missionaries will ever accept such a position willingly. But it must also be considered that the official and literary classes instinctively feel that the spread of Christianity in China will sooner or later lead to a revolution of the present relation of Church and State in China. This is what they dread and what inspires them with misgivings, however pure and loyal the tenets of Christianity may be. The author might, however, urge that Mayers distinctly adds that the Imperial Institutes, whilst providing this framework, in harmony with the all-pervading official system, to be grafted upon the hierarchy of the Buddhist and Taoist churches, "refrain from interference with the internal organization of either of these bodies or with the admission of members to their ranks." But even this statement of Mayers has to be qualified in certain details, as the following quotations from the *Penal Code of China* will show.

Section 42. "Persons designated in law as Taoist priests or Taoist nuns shall be treated in the same manner as Buddhist priests or Buddhist nuns; their relation to persons admitted by them, as disciples are admitted by teachers, shall be treated as if it were a relationship between the elder and younger uncles of a family."

Section 77. "Apart from the already existing establishments, no Buddhist or Taoist monastery, no Taoist or Buddhist nunnery shall henceforth be secretly established or enlarged; an offence (against this enactment) shall be punished with 100 blows, and if the offender is a Buddhist or Taoist priest he shall be sent back into private life (excluded from the priesthood) and perpetually banished to the frontier; if the offender is a Buddhist or Taoist nun, she shall become a slave to the Government (condemned to penal servitude). If a Taoist or Buddhist, without having first obtained official permission, secretly (enters the priesthood and for that purpose shaves the head or forms the (Taoist) knot of hair, he shall be punished with 80 blows. If it is done at the instigation of the head of the family, such head of the family shall be held guilty (of the same offence). If the superintendent of any Buddhist or Taoist monastery, or the priest who answers the relation of teacher to pupil, secretly admits any person (into the priesthood), he shall be held guilty of the same offence, and shall be sent back into private life (excluded from the priesthood)."

Section 114. "Any Buddhist or Taoist priest taking a first or second wife shall be punished with 80 blows and sent back into private life. The person thus giving away a female in marriage shall be held guilty of the same offence. Separation (of the married couple) must be effected, and the brotional money be forfeited to the Government. The Superior of the Buddhist or Taoist monastery (concerned in the matter), if cognizant of the affair, shall be held guilty of the same offence, but if he be only implicated through others, he need not be sent back into private life. If ignorance is established, he shall not be held liable. If a Buddhist or Taoist priest pretends to seek, on behalf of a relative or young servant, a wife, and the said Buddhist or Taoist priest appropriates her for himself, it shall be treated as illicit carnal connection, as if it were a case of illicit intercourse on the part of a Buddhist or Taoist priest, but two degrees more serious than illicit intercourse of ordinary persons acting with consent."

The woman shall be returned to her family. The betrothal money shall be forfeited to the Government. But if there is any force used in the case, it shall be treated as rape."

Section 176. "Every Buddhist priest or nun, and every Taoist priest or nun, is equally required by law to render obsequies to his or her parents and to offer sacrificial worship to his or her deceased ancestors, including the progenitors of the whole respective clan, and shall observe mourning according to the various degrees, i.e. the distinction of death of parents (and other relatives), the distinctions of long and short mourning, the distinctions of material or mourning garments, all which distinctions shall be observed as in the case of ordinary people. Offenders shall be punished with 100 blows, and be sent back into private life. Buddhist or Taoist priests shall be restricted to the use of (plain) silk, gauze and cloth, and shall not be allowed to wear damask or other variegated materials. Offenders shall be punished with 50 blows and be sent back into private life. The materials shall be forfeited to Government. The Kuchchus and other clerical vestments shall not be included in this prohibition."

In the foregoing quotations, literally translated from the latest edition of the Penal Code, we have the basis which the Chinese Government would be bound to take in giving to any foreign Missionary who ventured to accept the author's invitation and applied to the Chinese Government for naturalisation as a Chinese subject a definite status. Whatever analogous regulations might be designed on such a basis, with the most favourable good will, the Missionary would not be likely to obtain a better status than that which he now has under the Treaties, and which he will always be able to claim and maintain on the basis of international law, as long as China has friendly relations with foreign powers.

Such being the case, the advice which the writer of this brochure gives to foreign Missionaries seems to be but a repetition of the old story "Will you come into my parlour?" said the spider to the fly."

THE PURCHASE OF OFFICES IN CHINA.

(*The Mail*, June 13.)

China is a land of paradox and surprises. It is so little known, and its ways so far as they are known are so peculiar and outlandish, that ordinary Europeans accept its doings with a mild and complacent wonder, as though nothing were too strange to be believed about it. If, indeed, there is one thing about China in which all men outside the Celestial Empire are agreed, it is that Chinamen are unlike all the rest of the world. To find, therefore, as we do from the letter which we print to-day from our Correspondent at Shanghai, that there is a great deal more human nature than we thought even in Chinamen, at once awakens a fellow-feeling, as with men of like fraternities with ourselves. Unhappily, we cannot enjoy even this bond of sympathy without the surrender of one of our most cherished illusions. All men know, or at least believe, about China is that its method of appointment to public offices is the most elaborate, impartial, and enlightened in the world. Compared with the system of examination and competition established from time immemorial in China, the clumsy machinery of our own Civil Service Commission is but the rudest of rudimentary organs. Competition fills every place, and so searching are the tests applied that the right man is always chosen to do the exact work for which he is best fitted. Such is the common belief as to the Chinese method of appointment to offices. Unhappily, however, the depravity of nature is found sadly to interfere even with this superlative system of selection. The Government of China is poor, while individual Chinamen are often rich and ambitious. An office is thus a saleable commodity, and as a matter of fact offices have been shamelessly sold for many generations. First here and there a wealthy man and a corrupt official made a private bargain for the sale of a peacock's feather or a button of rank. Soon, under the pressure of financial necessity, every province followed the vicious example, just as in Charles Lamb's immortal essay, after the first Chinaman had tasted roast pig by the accidental burning of his cottage, the whole empire was overspread with similar conflagrations. Thus the public service of the country has been degraded, private loans have been received by the corrupt distribution of peacock's feathers, and mandarins have been made out of the meanness of the people for the ridiculous small sum of £20 sterling. Indeed, so little is the survival of the fittest understood in China, so powerless is the virtuous principle of open competition and impartial selection to contend with the depravity of human nature, that the system of examination, the pride of China and the envy of other nations, has come, we are told, to be regarded with little but antiquarian interest.

Even in China, however, as elsewhere, when things come to the worst they begin to mend. Last year Chang Shu-sheng, a virtuous official who retained something of the general corruption, set himself to the reform of the system of purchase. He was made Governor of one of the provinces, and had audience of the Empress in order to be confirmed in his appointment. He was asked with a naive comprehensiveness, which is not a little startling when we reflect that China is reputed to contain between three and four hundred millions of inhabitants, whether he had anything to suggest as to the general government of the empire. Seizing his opportunity, he at once began to declaim against the scandal of the sale of offices. It is at least a proof that the Government of China is still widely different from that of other countries that the complaints of this irrepressible official were not only listened to, but acted on at once; but the form which the action took was wholly Chinese. Early this year an imperial edict was issued calling attention to the sale of offices and commanding that it should cease. It was rendered necessary, said the edict, by the poverty of the Exchequer, but still its evil effects were frankly avowed. "Among those who purchased office there were some who were competent and able in the public service, but there were others who were either rogues or fools." Accordingly, the edict commanded the Board of Revenue to inquire into the matter, and to substitute some other method of raising the sums produced by the sale of offices. The Board of Revenue was equal to the occasion, and discharged the duty imposed on it in a manner worthy of any western Circumlocution Office. It appealed to precedent and to immemorial custom, and showed satisfactorily that the sale of offices was sanctioned by the most sacred authorities of constitu-

tional law. But the law required that the sale should be conducted solely under the authority of the Central Board of Revenue itself. It was, therefore, prepared and in fact compelled, to abolish the sale of offices throughout the provinces, and to retain the dangerous traffic exclusively in its own immaculate hands. Thus the public service of China is to be purified, the revenue will not suffer, the power of the Board of Revenue will be immeasurably increased, that of provincial governors will be proportionately diminished, wealthy Chinamen will still be able to purchase whatever office they covet, and everything, we may suppose, will hereafter be ordered for the best throughout the Celestial Empire.

Thus ended the second act of this inimitable comedy. It still remained to deal in strict poethical justice with the virtuous Chang Shu-sheng and to teach him the truth and beauty of the principle of hoisting the engineer with his own petard. He was nominated Governor of the Province of Kweichow, and ordered to repair at once to his post. Kweichow is one of the poorest provinces of the empire, and the Board of Revenue, in its newly-found virtue, had abolished the sale of offices in the province, and thus reduced its exchequer to beggary, before the new Governor was appointed. Chang Shu-sheng was then ordered to discover and report on the best means of replacing the revenue formerly derived from the system of purchase; if he is successful and his methods are approved, they will be extended to the other provinces. As the sale of offices is still to go on, without other restriction than such as may be imposed by the statute, Board of Revenue in Pekin, the irony of the situation is complete. Wealthy provincials from Kweichow will send to Pekin for the buttons and peacock's feathers they can no longer buy at home, and the unfortunate author of the reform will have to bear all its inconveniences without having secured a single advantage either for himself or his country. As we have said, the whole story illustrates in a striking manner the superficial difference and the essential resemblance between Chinamen and the rest of the world. The naive way in which the reform was set on foot, the sudden awakening of the reigning Empresses to the existence of evils which were notoriously ancient and deep-seated, their candid admission that rogues and fools found their way into the public service, and their naive belief that such a state of things could be remedied all at once by a mere stroke of the pen—these we may regard as the purely Chinese traits in the story; but in the conduct of the Board of Revenue, its artlessness in shelving an inconvenient question and in extracting its own advantage from an abortive discussion, and its obstinate disposal of an irrepressible reformer, we return at once to the broad basis of human nature common to Chinamen with all the rest of mankind. There is not much to be said, perhaps, for a system of examination which appeals to all offices, high and low, on account of proficiency in a wholly traditional learning, but the system is at least logical and consistent so long as it is honestly carried out, and it is certainly better than the open sale of offices to the highest bidder. The combination of the two seems to have added China with a bureaucracy at once powerful and corrupt, whose only redeeming virtue which serves to provoke a smile and thereby diverts attention from the serious evils it is inflicting on the country.

CARDS AND WHIST.

As a branch of trade in England, the manufacture of cards attained some importance, for we find Edward IV., in 1463, granting to the card-makers of London a decree forbidding their import; and in the reign of Henry VII. they gained the height of fashionable esteem, the amount of £5, no mean sum in those days, being devoted by the Treasury to the purchase of a pack for the King's diversion. The people of England, until this reign, had enjoyed immunity from interference with regard to such games, but the monarch enacted a statute prohibiting the "apprentices" from indulging in the same, except during the Christmas holidays, and then only while under the roof of their respective masters. This was confirmed, with due severity, by Henry VIII. Repression of national sports must, however, necessarily be transitory, and as each generation passed away, the love of cards was transmitted in succession. They became an indispensable adjunct to Christmas entertainments, and the Squire of Queen Anne's time possessed, we are told, an almost superstitious regard for cards, never playing till the festive season came round, and then the family pack was produced from the mantelpiece with due solemnity. Stevenson, an old writer of Charles II.'s time, says, "The country maid leaves half her market, and must be sent again, if she forgets a pack of cards on Christmas Eve." To speak of the various games that delighted our ancestors would be a work in itself, but it may be remarked, in passing, that "Primero" (Spanish origin), prime trump, gresco, glock—names now vanished from our vocabulary—were once much in vogue. Whist, or whick, as formerly called, and which stands pre-eminent, is of comparatively recent origin, at least in our form of play. It has been thought to be derived from the old game of "trump," but the rules under which it was framed differed very materially from the modern. Mention is first made of whist in the *Beau's Strategem*, a play of Farquhar's, written in 1707, but we are informed that it was not earlier than 100 years ago that the game began to be studied according to improved lights, by a party of players assembled at the Crown Coffee House, Bumhill Row, London.—Argus.

The "pardoned" Communists are beginning to arrive in France in considerable numbers. Strange to say, most of them seem to have fallen out of love with the country which has so long been content to do without them; they have become accustomed to colonial life, and manifest no desire to be "cooped up again in their old narrow and insalubrious lodgings and the humdrum of French towns." Most of them are determined to emigrate, and Australia is believed to be the cynosure of their desire. As matters stand, it seems probable that the majority of the returned Communists will go out, ere long, to Sydney. The success of the Australian colonies at the International Exhibition of last year has undoubtedly led to this preference of the great Southern Continent as the adopted home of the unfortunate fools who allowed themselves for the most part, to be made the tools of leaders of power who contrived to have them at the expense of their too-curious constituents.

TOM TAYLOR AT LAVENDER SWEEP.

Within sight of that marvellous reticulation of iron rails, Clapham Junction, where not so many years ago there stretched an expanse of fragrant lavender fields, is a well-wooded enclosure of about forty acres. Three or four substantial-looking houses are dotted about the grounds, in one of which has lived for many years the present Editor of *Punch*, a man who has in his time exercised no inconsiderable influence over a large mass of society. The house has been perpetually altered by its owner to suit his convenience and make room for the collection of paintings, prints, china, and works of art of all sorts which he has been accumulating since his undergraduate days. Passing through the hall one notices a full-length life-size portrait of Mr Taylor in a black velvet suit and knickerbockers, evidently taking some quarter of a century back; and in this same hall, half an hour might be occupied with an examination of the various pictures and works of art.

But our immediate destination is the sanctum where the Editor of *Punch* sits at his work. He looks up as the visitor enters and points to a plethoric waste-paper basket, with the remark that his "daily dose" is just finished. The "daily dose" consists of about a hundred letters which are brought to him every morning from *Punch* office. The Editor goes through all this mass of rubbish, and perchance finds one or two gems. He tells us that he sometimes gets a humorous incident that has appeared a week or two before in the paper served up again to him as if it had happened in the xpi-ience of the writer. Says somebody to somebody else, "Did you see that capital thing in *Punch* last week?" Somebody else repeats it without mentioning its source and so it travels till an individual with unusual mendacity relates it as having happened to a friend of his, and sends it to the Editor with a demand for payment if it is used. It is Mr Tom Taylor's habit to delegate nothing to others that he can do himself, and therefore he is somewhat overburdened with work. A dachshund dog (not Toby) who sits at his feet, looks on cynically as the waste-basket fills, and gives a contemptuous wink. The room, a large handsome one, was designed and built by its present proprietor; and not only are the walls covered with books and pictures, but valuable prints and paintings lie in profusion on every side, waiting for space to be found for them. One passes from room to room, through passages and stairs, cases where there is literally scarcely a square inch of wall uncovered. The bed-rooms are filled with pictures, even the bath-room also, and the panels of some pieces of furniture in the bedrooms have pictures let into them. Our host here and there stops to tell us the history of some particular treasure, and when he speaks his supercilious difference and the essential resemblance between Chinamen and the rest of mankind. There is no such thing as a picture of the world, but there are pictures

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked *h.*, near the Kowloon shore *k.*, and those in the body of the Harbour or midway between each shore are marked *c.*, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

Section.

- From Green Island to the Gas Works.
- From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
- From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
- From Harbour Master's to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.
- From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
- From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
- From Naval Yard to the Pier.
- From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor.	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Steamers								
Bellona	7 h	Ahrens	Ger. str.	789	July 22	Butterfield & Swire	Shanghai	To-morrow
Bokhara	2 h	Anderson	Brit. str.	2932	July 25	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Shanghai	
Bonbay	2 h		Brit. str.	749	Feb. 12	Kwok Acheong	Manila	To-day
Cebu	5 h	Tremoya	Span. str.	250	July 21	Russell & Co.	Manila	23rd inst.
Esmeralda	5 h	Albot	Brit. str.	395	July 26	Russell & Co.	Manila	
Fame	6 h	Stopani	Brit. str.	117	July 26	H. K. & W'poa Dock Co.	Shanghai	Tug Flying
Fuyew	4 h	Crood	Chi. str.	920	July 26	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Shanghai	
Kiung-chow	2 h	Goggin	Brit. str.	365	May 27	Kwok Acheong	Coast Ports	To-morrow
Kwangtung	5 h	Abbott	Brit. str.	675	July 23	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Yokohama	To-day
Malacca	5 c	Smith	Brit. str.	1040	July 12	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Shanghai	To-morrow
Meili	4 h	Marsten	Chi. str.	181	July 24	M. S. N. Co.	Yokohama	To-day
Ningpo	4 c	Cass	Brit. str.	761	July 26	Siemens & Co.	Shanghai	To-morrow
Norma	4 c	Lowe	Brit. str.	604	May 31	Kwok Acheong	Yokohama	Coast Port
Oceanic	4 d	Metcalfe	Brit. str.	3707	July 17	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Yokohama	To-morrow
Paladin	4 c	Parker	Brit. str.	897	July 18	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Saigon	Coast Port
Rajah-tianan-huah	2 h	Hopkins	Brit. str.	933	July 26	Yuen Fat Hong	Bangkok	To-day
Salvadora	5 c	Larrinaga	Span. str.	420	July 26	Remedios & Co.	Manila	23rd inst.
Sea Gull	3 h	Haydon	Amer. str.	48	Mar. 24	China Traders' Insurance Co.	Yokohama	
Sunda	5 c	Reeves	Brit. str.	1704	July 26	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Yokohama	Mails
Zephyr	4 h	Heuer	Brit. str.	.....	.....	Russell & Co.	Yokohama	
Sailing Vessels								
Agnes Muir	.....	Lowe	Brit. sh.	851	July 25	Meyer & Co.	Wanchai Pier	
A. Newton	1 h	Newton	Brit. bge.	308	July 9	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Wanchai Pier	
Alice C. Dickerman	4 k	Bryant	Am. 3m. sc.	501	July 11	Russell & Co.	Wanchai Pier	
Ann Adams	4 h	Robertson	Brit. sh.	464	June 26	Kwong Hin Woo	Honolulu	
Annie	4 c	Möller	Ger. 3m. sc.	345	July 22	Melchers & Co.	Wanchai Pier	
Candace	3 h	Candler	Brit. 3m. sc.	263	July 5	Chinese	Wanchai Pier	
Canton	1 c	Knudsen	iam. sh.	779	June 8	Chinese	Wanchai Pier	
Celia	1 c	Drew	Brit. 3m. sc.	326	July 5	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Foochow	
Channel Queen	2 c	Lecheur	Brit. bge.	609	May 24	Edward Schellhass & Co.	London	
Charity	1 h	Taylor	Brit. bge.	432	July 9	Captain	Cebu	Cleared
Chasca	4 k	Washburn	Amer. bge.	628	June 19	Russell & Co.	New York	
Chocula	7 h	Kennett	Brit. bge.	284	July 21	Order	San Francisco	K'loon Dock
Colwyn	5 k	Bulman	Brit. bge.	1100	May 31	Vogel & Co.	Hamburg	Wanchai Pier
Courier	4 k	Porte	Fch. bge.	346	July 15	Carlowitz & Co.	Hamburg	Wanchai Pier
Edward Barrow	.....	Rich	Brit. bge.	958	June 26	Vogel & Co.	Hamburg	Wanchai Pier
Emil Julius	5 k	Jürgensen	Ger. bge.	501	July 11	Melchers & Co.	Hamburg	Wanchai Pier
Frandska	4 k	Kolff	Ger. sch.	60	July 11	Siemers & Co.	Hamburg	Wanchai Pier
Fred. P. Litchfield	7 c	Spalding	Amer. bge.	1083	July 11	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Hamburg	Wanchai Pier
Fri.-drich	2 k	Petersen	Brit. 3m. sc.	295	July 6	Wieler & Co.	Hamburg	Wanchai Pier
Gesine Bröns	3 k	Trümbach	Ger. bge.	402	July 11	Wieler & Co.	Hamburg	Wanchai Pier
Gustav	4 k	Raben	Ger. bge.	656	July 18	Siemers & Co.	Hamburg	Wanchai Pier
Helene	4 k	Volgaardsen	Ger. bge.	372	June 23	Vogel & Co.	Hamburg	Wanchai Pier
Hermine	3 k	Meyer	Ger. bge.	350	July 22	Edward Schellhass & Co.	Hamburg	Wanchai Pier
Highlander	4 k	Hutchinson	Amer. sh.	1352	June 19	Vogel & Co.	Hamburg	Wanchai Pier
Hopewell	7 b	Langlois	Brit. bge.	578	July 10	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Hamburg	Wanchai Pier
Jacobine	5 k	Bang	Ger. bge.	417	July 9	Siemers & Co.	Hamburg	Wanchai Pier
Johann Friedrich	3 k	Kroncke	Ger. bge.	242	July 21	Messageries Maritimes	Hamburg	Wanchai Pier
John A. Briggs	8 c	Randall	Amer. sh.	2110	July 21	Messageries Maritimes	Hamburg	Wanchai Pier
Kim Yong Tye	3 c	Kiofoed	Siam. bge.	329	July 11	Chinese	Newchwang	
Lotsa	4 c	Dufield	Brit. bge.	472	July 24	Captain	Newchwang	
Marquis of Argyll	3 c	McKoon	Brit. bge.	500	June 11	Rozario & Co.	New York	
Monte Rosa	7 c	Carter	Amer. sh.	1313	July 15	Vogel & Co.	K'loon Dock	
Montiara	.....	Schnieders	Ger. sch.	75	July 6	Siemers & Co.	K'loon Dock	
Parolos	.....	Pasco	Fch. bge.	344	July 15	Carlowitz & Co.	K'loon Dock	
Pasig	4 k	Fremoga	Span. sch.	216	July 21	Dunn, Melby & Co.	K'loon Dock	
Rapid	1 c	Steinbrink	Span. bge.	429	June 28	Chinese	K'loon Dock	
Registro	4 k	Peczon	Span. sch.	214	July 21	Remedios & Co.	K'loon Dock	
Rifugian	3 k	Scott	Brit. bge.	740	July 19	Order	K'loon Dock	
Sumatra	3 k	Clough	Amer. sh.	1090	Sept. 5	Russell & Co.	K'loon Dock	
Taiwan	4 k	Jensen	Brit. bge.	378	July 16	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	K'loon Dock	
Vanguard	2 c	Potter	Brit. bge.	332	July 21	Captain	K'loon Dock	
Victory	3 k	Whiting	Brit. bge.	256	July 21	Edward Schellhass & Co.	K'loon Dock	
Vigilant	4 k	Ross	Amer. sh.	1800	June 11	Russell & Co.	K'loon Dock	
WHAMPOA								
Beethoven	.....	Hajo	Ger. bge.	340	July 24	Melchers & Co.	San Francisco	
Bonita	.....	Stehr	Ger. 3m. sc.	341	July 21	Edward Schellhass & Co.	San Francisco	
Charité	.....	Gantier	Fch. bge.	256	July 6	Carlowitz & Co.	San Francisco	
H. Upmann	.....	Weber	Ger. bge.	426	June 30	Edward Schellhass & Co.	San Francisco	
Iphigenia	.....	Green	Ger. bge.	295	July 28	Edward Schellhass & Co.	San Francisco	
Tai Lee	.....	Stehr	Ger. bge.	256	July 28	Edward Schellhass & Co.	San Francisco	
HONGKONG, MACAO AND CANTON RIVER STEAMERS.								
CHINESE GUN-VESSELS IN CANTON WATERS, &c.								
Name.	Tons.	Captain.	Owners.	Name.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Commander.
Albion	6 h	British	steam-yacht (eob. rig.)	An-lan	221	7	70	J. Godall
Li Tal	7 h	Annimeso	man-of-war	Chen-jui	80	3	20	A. Walker
Mesaneo	6 k	British	military hospital	H. C. & M. S. boat Co.	2591	.....	.....	Stewart
Midge	7 h	British	gunboat	Ching-on	120	2	40	Chinese Admiral
Sheldrake	6 h	British	gunboat	Ching-po	180	6	60	H. Salmon
Sun-kee	7 h	Chinese	gunboat	Chun-tung	180	2	40	Chun Ti Hu
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy	184	.....	Kwok Acheong	Li-she	80	4	20	Read
Spark	140	Lefavour	H. C. & M. S. boat Co.	Peng-chou-hai	600	4	120	C. H. Palmer
Tung Ting	314	Degen	C. M. S. N. Co.	Quang-on	120	4	40	Li Ping Tye
White Cloud	280	.....	H. C. & M. S. boat Co.	Shen-chi	180	5	60	J. H. Wade
Yotsal	180	Browne	Kwok Acheong	Sui-tsing	160	4	60	J. B. Murray
FOOCHOW SHIPPING IN PORT, July 19, 1879.								
MERCHANT STEAMER,				King	221	7	70	J. Godall
Europe	for Shanghai	Ogston	Butterfield and Swire	Chen-jui	80	3	20	A. Walker
Flinthire	for Cape Town		H. C. & M. S. boat Co.	Hae-san	221	7	70	Stewart
*Kwangtung	for Hongkong	Bonning, A.	H. C. & M. S. boat Co.	Ching-on	120	2		